E-Resource Licensing Explained

An A-Z Licensing Guidebook for Libraries

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e-Resource Licensing Explained: An A–Z Licensing Guidebook for Libraries

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E-book:
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ARTICLE | May 17, 2023

DigiMOF: A Database of Metal−Organic Framework Synthesis Information Generated via Text Mining
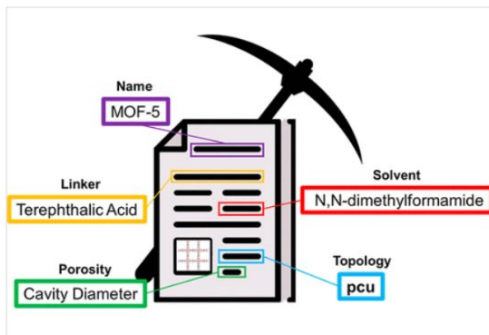
Lawson T. Glasby, Kristian Gubsch, Rosalee Bence, Rama Oktavian, Kesler Isoko, Seyed Mohamad Moosavi, Joan L. Cordiner, Jason C. Cole, and Peyman Z. Moghadam*

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Abstract

The vastness of materials space, particularly that which is concerned with metal−organic frameworks (MOFs), creates the critical problem of performing efficient identification of promising materials for specific applications. Although high-throughput computational approaches, including the use of machine learning, have been useful in rapid screening and rational design of MOFs, they tend to neglect descriptors related to their synthesis. One way to improve the efficiency of MOF discovery is to data-mine published MOF papers to extract the materials informatics knowledge contained within journal articles. Here, by adapting the chemistry-aware natural language processing tool, ChemDataExtractor (CDE), we generated an open-source database of MOFs focused on their synthetic properties: the DigiMOF database. Using the CDE web scraping package alongside the

Name
MOF-5

Linker
Terephthalic Acid

Solvent
N,N-dimethylformamide

Porosity
Cavity Diameter

Topology
pcu

Recommended Articles

Advances, Updates, and Analytics for the Computation-Ready, Experimental Metal−Organic Framework Database: CoRE MOF 2019

November 4, 2019 | *Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data*

Yongchul G. Chung*, Emmanuel Haldoupis, Benjamin J. Bucior, Maciej...

ARC−MOF: A Diverse Database of Metal-Organic Frameworks with DFT-Derived Partial Atomic Charges and Descriptors for Machine Learning

Explaining AI usage in research to publishers & lawyers

12.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PART 4: AI NEGOTIATION CASE STUDY

Rachael Samberg

Because licensing artificial intelligence (AI) usage and training rights can be so complex, and is best served by a grounding in how scholars use AI in their research, we have divided this training section into four chapters:

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Publisher Proposal

Publisher-proposed language

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1. directly or indirectly develop, train, program, improve, and/or enrich any artificial intelligence tool ("AI Tool") accessible to anyone other than Customer and its Authorized Users, whether developed internally or provided by a third party; or
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The publisher's first paragraph forbids the training or improving of any AI tool if it's accessible or released to third parties. And it forbids the use of any outputs or analysis derived from the content to train any tool available to third parties. What does this mean? It would mean that the trained tool we explored in Parts 1-3 of our AI discussions would never be able to be released to third parties.

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Appendices with basics & exercises